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EVENING BULLETIN.

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CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 3 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 10 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

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Do, ninety-four weeks 23.50
Do, ninety-five weeks 23.75
Do, ninety-six weeks 24.00
Do, ninety-seven weeks 24.25
Do, ninety-eight weeks 24.50
Do, ninety-nine weeks 24.75
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Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

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Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements pay quarterly; all others in advance.

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Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion \$1.00

Each continuance 75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we will charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1857.

ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY.—COMPARISON OF SOILS.
It will be recollected by our readers that Dr. Owen, the able State geologist of Kentucky, published in several of our papers an abridged report of his labors, since his last report published by the Legislature. In this he refers to the fertility of the soil of Kentucky, and alludes to the analysis of a specimen of "soil taken by Dr. Peter, in 1855, opposite Keokuk, a few miles back from the Mississippi river, just from the newly upturned prairie soil."

This report and the comparison instituted by Dr. Owen have called forth a bitter denunciation from the editor and correspondent of the Daily Democratic Press, of Chicago, in the Press of the 18th instant. The editor and his correspondent "Rural" are down on the report like "a thousand of bricks." Great and terrible indignation is shown; over a column of that paper is devoted to the matter, and to secure a more thorough demolition of our unfortunate State geologist, "the whole matter has been submitted by the corresponding secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, to our Illinois State geologist." Dreadful results may therefore be looked for, when said Illinois State geologist shall issue his pronouncement on the "whole matter."

In the meantime, let us quietly examine into this great stir about a report, by a scientific geologist, purely scientific in itself, and see what there is in it to excite the storm to which it seems to have given rise.

Here then is the gist of the whole matter: Dr. Owen, after fairly and honestly, and, as we believe, without any idea of anything beyond the scientific aspect of the case, comparing some of the best soil of Kentucky with a specimen of soil collected by Dr. Peter, in 1855, in Illinois, a few miles back of the Mississippi river, opposite Keokuk, takes occasion to say that "the rich, fat, black, silicious prairie soils of the West are indeed wonderfully productive at first, but they never can have that permanent productive-ness of the best argillaceous soils of Kentucky." He further says: "Let not then the Kentucky farmer, without due consideration, leave the home of his nativity in the hope of finding in the far West land more productive than his own."

This proved the last feather in the camel's load, and called down the wrath of the said Democratic Press and his correspondent "Rural" upon the Dr.'s head, and caused the Secretary of the Ill. State Agricultural Society to refer "the whole matter" to the State Geologist. But this reference of the "whole matter" to the State Geologist does not satisfy said editor; for he says, in conclusion of his own comments, that "the Kentucky report has fallen under the eye of our correspondent 'Rural,' and, with his usual promptitude in all matters affecting the agricultural interests and character of our State, he makes the following effectual, summary work of the 'whole matter.' He says, alluding to the specimen of soil which Dr. Peter says he obtained, himself, in Illinois, opposite Keokuk: 'The soil referred to, as having been analyzed, was not taken from this State but from the State of Iowa.'"

We trust Dr. Peter, as in duty bound, will stand corrected; but we have no doubt he honestly thought he was in Illinois when "opposite Keokuk, about a mile back from the Mississippi river." Indeed our own notions of geography would lead us to believe that Hancock county, Ill., has the credit of furnishing the specimen of soil that has unwittingly produced such a disadvantageous comparison. But, seriously, we think the sharp and ungenerous comments of the "Press" entirely uncalled for. We do not "believe that the worthy Kentucky State Geologist had for his leading object to lower the estimate in which Illinois is held in Kentucky, and by this means to check immigration from that State to the fertile prairies of Illinois," unless his wish to show to the Kentucky farmers the full merits of their own soil, and to induce them to study its qualities, and the best modes of cultivating and improving it, amounts to the offense charged; nor that any motive beyond a faithful discharge of his duty, and the unselfish view

which science ever takes in comparative research, prompted him to publish the report.

We are perfectly willing to wait for Prof. Norwood's report on the "whole matter" submitted to him, and if he shall then and therein show that the soil of Illinois is more enduring than the best soil of Kentucky, we pledge ourselves to believe it without farther proof or investigation. We have entire confidence in him, and believe that he, like Dr. Owen, is altogether above using his high position in science for the base, mercenary purpose to which the Press refers. We hope indeed that he will soon make and publish full and minute analyses of soils from various parts of Illinois, that we may be enabled to judge more accurately of their value compared with our Kentucky soils.

We believe in regard to Dr. Peter's reported specimen of soil from opposite Keokuk, that it was a fair specimen of soil from Hancock co., Ill., because we know, first, that he had no motive for deception; second, that he would not deceive if he had; and third, because he knows as well as any man living, how to select a sample of soil, and to analyze it.

We believe the State of Illinois has been engaged for four or five years, at an expense of \$30,000 or \$40,000, in obtaining just such information as is wanted to throw light upon the value of her soils. Why is this information not given to the public?

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]
THE SPIRIT'S LOST ARMADA.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

Oh, many glorious barks sailed proudly forth
Upon the spirit's deep,
Where maddest winds from out the icy North
At any hour may sweep.
But morning's splendid sun was clear in heaven
And the blue waves were still;
Who then had dreamed how soon they might be driven
Before the storms of ill!

On every floating flag "Invincible!"
Flashed bright and scornfully;
And the white sails spread with a haughty swell
Above the silent sea.
On, on, that proud Armada glided fast—
But night came—with no star—
And the low muttering of the wakened blast
Was sadly heard afar.

The shadows deepened and a thousand barks,
Pale, spectral, solemn things,
With evil angels, through the mournful darks
Came, as with rushing wings!
That God-awful clang their black banners out
And hurried to their posts—
And, mid the gun's deep voice, the hostile shout,
I heard their mocking boasts!

In vain I strove, in vain my pleading cry,
O'er blood and gloom and damps,
Said to the powers away beyond the sky:
"Where are your starry lamps?"
Those scornful victors with the gems and gold
And spices won from me
Passed on—and burning wrecks and corpses cold
Sank in fate's treacherous sea!

NEW CASTLE, KY.

The admirers of Bulwer (and they are a glorious host) will be delighted to hear that he has a new novel ready for the press. It will be published serially in Blackwood, and simultaneously in this country in Harper's Weekly.

Bulwer's last novel was universally pronounced his best, and there is every reason to expect that the coming one will surpass even that, masterly and brilliant as it is. Unlike Dickens, whose Little Dorrit we are sorry to say is but a very weak decoction of the exquisite genius of his author, Bulwer grows stronger and richer with age. This is probably owing to the fact that he is a student as well as an author while Dickens is a mere literary worker. Bulwer has struck the share of culture deep into the mould of his genius, and the augmented wealth of the harvest gives token that the soil is exhausted.

There cannot be a greater or more fatal mistake in people of genius than to rest content with the spontaneous growth of their powers; and the more marvellous the genius the more lamentable the error. It is as though a gardener, smitten with the tall weeds and delicate native flowers of his ground, should idly gather them year after year, instead of piercing the fertile depths of his soil, and rearing from it plants of a higher and more beautiful order. Yet striking and deplorable as the error is, it is by no means uncommon. It is hardly too much, indeed, to say that scores of minds annually give out, self-exhausted, and are never heard of again, that, with patient and thorough culture, or with some of those harrowing life-experiences that too often dispense with the necessity of voluntary discipline, might have borne fruits which the world would have gathered eagerly in its bosom.

Thought, deep, clear, manifold thought, is the life of genius, and cannot be eschewed without stifling if not extinguishing the divine essence. Why is it that so many men who burst suddenly upon the public eye in a blaze of power, as suddenly vanish and appear no more? Why do such multitudes of women who come forth and shine for a moment like stars in the firmament of letters, shoot away into forgetfulness without the world's even missing them? Why, unless because they recoil from profound and earnest thought, and thus swiftly consume themselves in the flame of their own genius? We affectionately beg all the men and women of genius whom we care anything about or who care anything about us to lay this humble suggestion to heart.

The comet appears to be exercising the timorous as greatly as ever. We find our country exchanges still filled with speculations on the possibility of a collision, and on the consequences if the possibility should rise or pitch into certainty. The question is doubtless a highly interesting one, but the interest might be indefinitely heightened by extending the inquiry to any or all of the neighboring planets. We are a little surprised that this has not been done. It is not too late yet. Let us have a few sober reflections upon the possibility of Mars running into the Earth and of both staggering against Venus and knocking the solar system into astronomical pi! It is quite as big a possibility as its cometary brother, and a thousand-fold more awful. And, judging by the thrilling concern with which the latter is regarded, the public must be ripe for the discussion. Who will break a lance against the harmony of the universe?

In New Orleans, during the year ending May 12th, there were seventy murders, fifteen infanticides, twenty-six suicides, and one hundred deaths from intemperance.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Criminal Term.
May 19.—Indictments.—The Grand Jury returned indictments against James Carrigan, George Taylor, Jacob Lauer, and Dennis Francois.

Trial.—Most of the morning was occupied in empanelling a jury to try Milus West, charged with aiding and abetting James McMullen in the murder of George Keller at Rapp's coffee-house, several months ago. The following is the jury: John Watson, James Shipp, Ed. Wilder, W. B. Hite, F. B. Green, Green Paxton, J. B. Walker, Alvin Wood, S. S. Preston, J. D. Guthrie, J. L. Kalfus, and J. M. Hewitt.

Messrs. Craig and Wolfe appear for the prosecution, and G. A. Caldwell, W. C. Price, and T. W. Gibson for the defence.

Each of the counsel spoke and the case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. In about an hour the verdict of not guilty was rendered. Some demonstrations of applause were made, but promptly hushed by the court. West was accompanied from the court-room by the Sheriff and his relatives. The Judge ordered the bystanders to remain in the room until an adjournment was ordered, thereby preventing any possible disturbance.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—The following post-offices have been established in Indiana:

Rockville, Carroll county, Dennis Conover, Postmaster; High Rock, Davis county, John S. Mitchell, Postmaster; Portersville, Dubois county, Andrew Abels, Postmaster; Pepperton, Franklin county, August Pepper, Postmaster; Rock Mills, Madison county, Absalom Williams, Postmaster; Praille, Tipton county, Henry Simmons, Postmaster.

Exeter and Lansing post-offices in Indiana have been discontinued.

A Washington letter says that on the 1st of July the Post-office Department will put into operation entirely new transportation over twenty-five States and Territories, at an aggregate cost of \$221,481, of which \$39,413 are from Kentucky, \$2,391 from Indiana, and \$3,223 from Tennessee.

SALARIES IN NEW ALBANY.—At the last meeting of the New Albany City Council, the Finance Committee submitted a report relative to salaries, which was amended as follows and passed:

Mayor \$800
Clerk 300
Attorney 500
Engineer 800
Marshal 400
Street Commissioner 400
Assessor 400

The Treasurer to receive one and a half per cent. on all moneys collected and distributed. The Market-master and Wharf-master to receive twenty per cent. on amount collected. The Weigher to receive twenty-five per cent. Councilmen \$2 per night; Watchmen \$1 50 per night, and Doorkeeper \$2 per night.

SALE OF THE NEW ALBANY MILLS.—Mr. Jacob L. Smyser, of this city, purchased last week the New Albany mills from James Marshall, Esq., for \$21,000. The building is of brick, 80 feet front and three stories high, and has capacity for turning out 300 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, which is about equal to that of the mill belonging to Messrs. Smith & Smyser opposite this city.

Mr. J. L. Smyser is a young man of fine business qualifications, indomitable energy, and the strictest integrity, and we have no doubt that this new enterprise will be one of profit to him. He will retain his interests in the Jeffersonville Mills of Smith & Smyser as well as in the mill in this city of Smyser & Guy.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—U. S. Soldier Eaten by a Shark.—Advices from Key West states that a report had reached there that the Indians, on learning that Gen. Harney had been ordered to take command elsewhere, were willing to treat with his successor, Col. Loomis, and they were making preparations to have a "big talk" at Fort Dallas, on the Miami river, where Col. Dimmick is stationed.

A shocking affair happened at Cape Sable, on the 5th inst. Two privates of company H, 4th artillery, were capsized while sailing in the bay, and one of them named Dunn, while swimming ashore, was seized by a shark and eaten up. His companion got safely ashore.

THE MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE.—We publish in another column the proceedings of the meeting at the court-house last night in relation to the riotous proceedings of last Thursday night. The meeting was largely attended. In the crowd we were glad to notice a number of our best and most reliable citizens and responsible property-holders, whose interests are closely connected with those of the city.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippi records a very severe storm of hail in that vicinity on the 13th. It was severest between Bolton's Depot and Clinton, where much damage was done to stock and crops. The hail stones were as large as hens' eggs, and three mules were killed by this icy artillery. Trees were blown down and fences strewn about like straws.

MR. CRAWFORD.—A letter was received at New York, Saturday, from London, written on the 30th April. Mr. Crawford had arrived in that city from Paris, to place himself under the care of Dr. Fell. He bore the journey better than his friends expected. The most fatiguing part of it was from the depot to his lodgings.

ELECTION OF APPELLATE JUDGE.—Capt. McGowan, the Sheriff of Jefferson county, has received a proclamation from Gov. Morehead ordering an election in the Third Appellate Judicial District of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. B. Mills Crenshaw. The election is to be held June the 15th.

The French novelist, Balzac, invented a monster, midway between the Piræus of antiquity and the Frankenstein of Mrs. Shelley—a creature that is absolutely without conscience, and multifariously armed for mischief.

New York Times.
Considering Balzac's intimate acquaintance with the Devil, we don't think he deserves much credit for his invention.

The New York Express says that General Walker "gets more kicks than coppers" in his misfortunes, and gives him a kick itself. Neither the fate of the General nor the conduct of his maligners is at all singular. Both are as old as misery and meanness.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Shipping point, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Durand's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water street.

The river up to last evening had risen 8 inches at the wharf, making 9 feet 2 inches water in the canal, and about 6 1/2 feet in the pass on the falls. It was rising tolerably fast last evening. About dusk last night the weather became clear, after an almost constant rain of 48 hours. Our telegraphic dispatches report the river rising from Pittsburgh down.

The steamer Minnetonka passed yesterday with 300 sacks corn for Carrollton. She was detained in the canal some time by breaking her rudder.

The storm on Thursday night did a great deal of damage near Wheeling. A large number of boats were wind bound on Thursday evening above and below that city. The Forest city was blown ashore a short distance above, and narrowly escaped receiving serious damage. The pilot house of the new steamer Courier was blown away on Thursday evening.

The Gipse, sunk by the ice at Cincinnati, will be raised by Capt. McClure, and placed in the Arkansas river trade.

The regular packet D. A. Given is advertised to leave for Nashville to-day, and the H. Bridges, Capt. Coombs, will positively start for Green river.

The Jacob Slader is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day, and the Dove is the Kentucky river packet.

The Tusculum Alabamian says the Tennessee river was higher last week than it has been before during the present year.

Steamer Sunk on Lake Erie.—The steamer Michigan, while entering the harbor of Lake Erie, ran on the wreck of the Golden Gate, and sunk. She had a cargo of 1,900 bbls flour and a quantity of white fish. It is thought that she can be raised.

CONVENTION OF MASONS.—The Sup. Gr. Council

Sov. Gr. Ins. General, 33d, and last degree of Free Masonry, convened in annual session at the Temple, on Tuesday, in Boston. This is the highest grade of Free Masons, and among the members present were ex-Governor R. P. Dunlap, of Maine, Hon. Charles Gilman, of Maryland, K. H. Van Rensselaer, of Ohio, Andreas Cassard and Giles F. Yates, of New York, Edward A. Raymond, Charles W. Moore, Rev. Albert Case, Simon W. Robinson and Rev. Paul Dean, of Massachusetts. A large number of the brethren from different States were advanced and exalted to the 32d degree. Mr. Raymond, the Grand Commander, welcomed the members of the Council and Consistory and other invited guests, to a sumptuous banquet at his residence on Wednesday evening. The sessions were secret.

By the tariff of last session, duty on foreign fruits was taken off, and they will come in free. Cocoanuts, bananas, oranges, &c., from the West Indies, are expected to be more plenty than before, and at reduced prices. The first cargo of Mantanas pines this season, numbering forty thousand, were received at New York last week, and sold for \$11 per hundred. Cocoanuts sell for \$25 per thousand.

A RUNAWAY SHIP!—An item of news by the Asia is, that the American ship Sea Queen, Croton, under arrest in Gibraltar bay by decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, pending a suit, instigated against her by Captain Moore, of the British barque Defence, for damages done to said ship, took advantage of the strong easterly wind prevailing on the night of the 16th ult., to suddenly leave the port, taking with her the guard placed by the Court on board.

The Naval Department has received advices that Dr. Caldwell, of the U. S. ship Independence, has made a successful exploration of a canal route by the Isthmus of Darien. A regularly organized party will be required to complete this exploration.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act authorizing the construction of passenger railways in certain streets in the city of Philadelphia.

The following touching and felicitous illustration of the power of ideas was given by Wendell Phillips the other day in a public speech at New York. The eloquence of Phillips is surpassed by nothing but his atrocious fanaticism:

I was told to-day a story so touching in reference to this that it will illustrate this as well. It is the story of a mother, on the green hills of Vermont, holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. And, as she stood by the garden gate a sunny morning she said: "Edward, they tell me—for I never saw the ocean—that the great temptation of the seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink." And, said he (for he told me the story), I gave her the promise, and I went the broad globe over—Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and the South—I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form by the garden gate, on the green hills of Vermont, did not rise before me; and to-day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor. (Applause.) Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that was but half. For, said he, yesterday there came into my counting-room a young man of forty, and asked me, "Do you know me?" "No," "Well," said he, "I was once brought drunk into your counting-room, and you gave me a passage; the captain kicked me aside, you took me to your berth and kept me there till I had slept off the intoxication; you then asked me if I had a mother, I said I never knew a word from her lips; you told me of your mother's garden gate, and to-day I am the master of one of the finest packets in New York, and I come to ask you to call and see me." How far that little candle throws its beams! That mother's word on the green hillside of Vermont! Oh, God be thanked for the almighty power of a single word! (Applause.)

(Extract of a Private Letter, dated Panama, May 2, 1857.)

AFFAIRS AT THE ISTHMI.—The knowing ones have had a good laugh here, over the excitement caused in New York and other places eastward, in consequence of the "disturbances on the Isthmus," reported some weeks ago. The affair was absolutely necessary to our well conditioned future; it was merely a boiling up of the pot, so that the foul matter in the bottom might be gathered in scum from the top, and leave the water clear and healthful hereafter. To drop the metaphor and come down to fact, counsel, for none better than they are aware that affairs on the Isthmus were never at bottom in a more healthful condition; never were there so much real safety to travel as now, and affairs are in progress by which the prosperity of this section of our great and glorious country will be guaranteed in a manner not dreamed of by "outsiders." This will be evident in a few weeks. Don't trust to my statement, but watch the stock market.

Eventually this road will become the most astonishing thoroughfare the world has ever known. If China is "opened," emigration will pour across the Isthmus. John Bull would prefer the "Isthmus of Suez," because that conducts him to his dear India; but the opening of a canal to the Red Sea is one of those projects which England wants years to think over, and then years to execute. Meanwhile Brother Jonathan does the thing in a short way, over our 47 miles of iron between Panama and Aspinwall.

[From this morning's Journal.]

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, May 18.

Parliament opened on the 7th inst.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.—We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty avails herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance, after the dissolution of the last Parliament. Her Majesty hopes that there will be found sufficient time during the present session to enable you to deal satisfactorily with various important matters, some of which occupied the attention of the late Parliament. We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that the aspect of affairs in Europe affords a well grounded confidence of continued peace. All the main stipulations of the treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is hoped that what remains to be done in regard these matters will be speedily accomplished.

Negotiations on the subject of the differences between Prussia and the Swiss confederation, in regard to the affairs of Neuchâtel, are drawing to a close, and will, Her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement satisfactory to all parties. The negotiations which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's government, in regard to the affairs of Honduras and Central America, are not yet closed. Her Majesty commands us to express her regret, that, at the latest advices, the difficulties between the High Commissioner of China and Her Majesty's civil and naval officers remained unadjusted, but Her Majesty has sent to China a plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all the matters of difference, and that plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate military and naval force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that the treaty of peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, was signed at Paris on the 4th of March by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and that the Ambassador of the Shah, and Her Majesty will give directions that this treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications are exchanged. We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty, in conjunction with several European powers, has concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the sound dues. This treaty, together with a separate convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangements, was laid before you, and Her Majesty will cause the necessary for fulfilling the arrangements thereby concluded, to be submitted for your consideration.

The speech then refers at length to business matters of a local nature, and closes by congratulating Parliament on the continued well being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions.

The Grand Duke Constantine will visit England.

The East India Company have decided to take a limited part in the operations in China.

France.—The Minister of the Marine has suspended the preparations for a dispatch of troops to China.

Advices from Paris show a very great improvement in the specie resources of the Bank of France.

The Americans in Paris have tendered to Senator Sumner a public dinner, which he has declined.

Spain.—Portions of Spain are disturbed. Malaga is placed under a state of siege.

Seven war vessels are under orders to sail from Cadiz with troops for Havana.

Persia.—There have been no further hostilities. The city of Mohammerah was captured by the British on the 26th of April. The Persians retreated in great disorder, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded and a large amount of ammunition and military stores.

The British loss was trifling. The Arab tribes are in favor of submission. Schi. (?) James Dutram had drawn a large Persian army from their position before Ahivah, capturing guns, military stores, &c.

London, Saturday.—Advices announce authoritatively the ratification of the Anglo-Persian treaty by the Shah.

The Times's city article says that the funds had entirely recovered from the unexpected depression of yesterday, the market being strengthened by large investments of exchequer bills. There was a steadiness in foreign exchanges. The demand at the bank for money was very active.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

A member of the Cabinet to-day received a dispatch from Major McCulloch, declining the Governorship of Utah. He, however, expects to reach this city in the course of ten days.

It is not true that Judge Drummond was offered the appointment, but this afternoon a telegraphic dispatch was sent to a Western man (whose name is officially concealed for the present) tending in that direction. Recent information has been a change in the policy hitherto contemplated, the condition of Utah now being such as requires vigorous measures.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1887.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Lexington on Monday last. We learn from the report of the Directors that the receipts of the company during the past year, from all sources, were \$95,807 59 and the expenditures, including interest, 50,095 46

Leaving as net profits for the year \$45,712 13 From these profits there have been declared two dividends of three per cent. each—about two per cent. has been appropriated to the sinking fund; and about two and one-half per cent. to the contingent and renewal fund. The total profits, therefore, exceed ten per cent. on the capital stock of the company.

The old Board of Directors were reelected without opposition, viz: W. A. Dudley, F. K. Hunt, Benjamin Gratz, and Joel Higgins.

Philip Swigert, of Frankfort, and Madison C. Johnson, of Lexington, are the Directors on the part of the State.

WAS TEXAS PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.—Mr. H. D. Patrick, of Texas, has found, at some distance below the surface of the ground, near Leona, an ancient copper coin, about the size of a cent. The original figures and lettering on both sides, says the Galveston News, have been considerably defaced by the apparent corrosion of ages. On one side, however, can be plainly seen the word "Caesar" on the outer edge and over an image much like all such as we have seen of the Roman Emperor on other ancient coins. There are visible two or three of the letters of the word "Julius," on the left of Caesar, and on the right some of the Roman numerals, evidently intended to show the date, but are too much corroded to be clearly made out. On the reverse side is the image of a Roman soldier, with a shield in one hand and the other elevated, but so much defaced that the weapon held is not visible.

REAPING MACHINE CHALLENGE.—Baron Ward has given notice to the Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna that he challenges all Reaping Machines—European and American—to compete with his (an improvement on Hussey's, patented in October last, in Austria), for one thousand florins, in cutting seven acres, next harvest. The trial is to take place in the Austrian dominions, and those who accept the challenge have the choice of cutting either wheat, barley, oats, or clover, the prize to be awarded to the one which does the work in the shortest time, and in the best manner. This challenge has been published in the London Times. The agents of American reaping machines in Europe, we suppose, will take care of it.

FAMINE IN IOWA.—The Dubuque Northwest, of the 13th, says that hay was selling in that market on Tuesday "at the enormous price of \$60 per ton. This is owing to the scarcity of all descriptions of fodder throughout the country. Rumors are reaching us from all parts of the State in regard to the starvation of cattle. Feed cannot be obtained at any price. The backward spring makes it impossible to pasture the cattle, and scores are dying off daily from starvation; and our farmers are suffering great losses."

A BUCKHORN CHAIR FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The San Francisco Herald notices the arrival in that city of Seth Kimman, a hunter from the northern part of Humboldt county, en route to Washington, with a great curiosity in the shape of a chair made entirely of elk antlers, and designed as a present to Mr. Buchanan. The chair is very ingeniously and handsomely put together.

DRED SCOTT.—This famous "darkey" is thus described by the St. Louis Leader:

The real original Dred was the lion of the Court House on Saturday morning. About 10 o'clock he made his appearance on the steps fronting on Fourth street. He was soon recognized and surrounded by a score of lawyers, all congratulating him on his enviable notoriety. Some said he was the most noted character of the present day—that he caused a greater stir in the United States than even Lafayette, himself, and advised him to go off forthwith to Boston, exhibit himself there, and from thence to London, but to be sure before he left for England to get a letter of introduction from Mrs. Stowe to the Duchess of Sunderland, and that doubtless his fortune would be made. Others advised him to join the Black Republicans and stump it through the State during the ensuing canvass. "No, massa," said Dred, "me not go to Boston, nor to England, nor to de stump, neider, me stay at St. Louis with Massa Laubaum."

Dred is a small pleasant looking negro, between 50 and 60 years of age (of course), somewhat the worse for wear and tear. He wears a moustache and imperial and was dressed in a suit of seedy black.

HIGH PRICE FOR AN OLD BOOK.—Quite a spirited bidding took place among antiquarians at one of the Philadelphia auction stores last week for an old book entitled

"Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, on the 9th of September, 1774, containing the Bill of Rights, a list of grievances, occasional resolves, the association, an address to the people of Great Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of the British American Colonies, published by order of Congress, Philadelphia: printed by Wm. & Thomas Bradford, October 27th, 1774."

It was a small duodecimo and seemingly worth about twenty-five cents. Its value, intrinsically, however, was much heightened by a number of very valuable autograph signatures of distinguished Americans of Revolutionary memory (forty-nine in all), among which are General Washington, Peyton Randolph, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Roger Sherman, Thomas McKean, and Richard Henry Lee. The bidding commenced at twenty dollars, after which the bids went on at five dollars each, until finally the precious volume was knocked down at the modest figure of \$210.

To Drive Away Rats.—Some years since a correspondent of the Boston Cultivator recommended potash for this purpose. The rats troubled him very much, having entered through the chamber floor. They appeared in great numbers and were very troublesome, so that he felt justified in resorting to extreme measures to effect their expulsion from his premises. He pounded up potash and strewn it around their holes, and rubbed some under the boards, and on the sides where they came through. The next night he heard a squealing among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash that got among their hair or on their bare feet. They disappeared, and for a long time he was exempt from any further annoyance.

The Rock Island Squatters.—The original squatters on Rock Island number seven, living in houses of their own erection, and dividing the island in equal parts, excepting that reserved by the Davenport property, the Bear's mill site at the head of the island, and the railroad crossing. Beside these squatters are a number of "jumpers" who have since erected their shanties. The original squatters feel perfectly confident of obtaining a title to the property.—Davenport Gazette.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill for the sale of the Main Line, and it is advertised to be sold at the public auction in the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, the 24th day of June.

THE LATE MORMON OUTRAGES.—The telegraph alluded a few days ago to recent outrages which had been committed in Utah. A letter in the New York Times of Monday, from Salt Lake, gives the following circumstantial account. The rumor of the flight of Brigham Young is not generally credited in Washington:

The U. S. District Court for Utah commenced its session on Monday, the 9th of February, Judge Stiles, a seceding Mormon, occupying the bench. The U. S. District Attorney is Hosea Stout, an appointee of the government at Washington, and a noted member of the Danite Band. Upon the opening of the court he rose and stated that no Grand Jury would be empaneled, as there were no cases to be presented worthy of its notice! Thus, by one stroke of masterly policy, administered by an officer of the law and in the name of its majesty, were covered up a long catalogue of heinous offences, including murders, robberies, and arson, which had been committed since the last preceding term of court. A Petitioner was then summoned and sworn, but every imaginable impediment that could be thrown in their way to obstruct the current of justice when running counter to the edicts of the Priesthood, was availed of. All the members of the bar are Mormons, except Mr. David H. Burr, United States Surveyor General, and Dr. Hurt, an officer of the United States Indian Department. These gentlemen were admitted by Chief Justice Kinney about a year ago in order to attend to some controversies connected with their official positions and to an important case that was then tried, and which involved a large amount of property belonging to a citizen who was not a Mormon. They have not practiced, however, since then until the present term of the court, when they agreed to do so at the earnest solicitation of Mr. T. S. Williams, who had some very interesting cases to prosecute.

It is contended by the Mormons that the United States Court has no cognizance of any but United States cases, and that all offences committed in the Territory and all Territorial suits must be tried before the Territorial Court, and by the Territorial judges. Starting upon this pretext, while the Court was in progress, on the 12th ult., the Mormon members of the bar and others of the Danite band invaded Judge Stiles into a private room, locked the door, barred the windows, and then with revolvers at his head and knives within an inch of his throat, forced him to promise to uphold them in whatever they did, and "to sustain the laws of Utah!" Thus overpowered, threatened, and intimidated, Judge Stiles yielded, dismissed the jury and adjourned the Court, directing the clerk to adjourn it sine die. The clerk accordingly announced the Court adjourned sine die, but also stated that he would meet the next day for the purpose of transacting any business that might be brought before it.

The Judge, at the bidding of the Danites, notified the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Dodson, that after that day his presence would not be required in the court—that as territorial business was to be transacted, the territorial marshal would, with such bailiffs and officers as he might appoint to assist him, be considered the officers of the court, and that an account of the expenses of the court would be kept by the territorial marshal, and rendered to the United States Marshal for payment. The Mormons feared that the United States Marshal—who is a "Gentile"—would interfere with the execution of their plans, and therefore adopted this method of getting rid of him, and substituting the Mormon territorial marshal in his place. Judge Stiles, on being asked by a Gentile, directly after the adjournment of the court, whether it was possible that he could imagine his proceedings and decisions correct and just, frankly acknowledged that he knew they were neither, and added: "You understand my position with this people. I cannot do otherwise."

Judge Stiles reopened the court the next day, the 13th of February. In pursuance of the notice given, and proceeded to business. The Territorial Marshal, Alexander McKay, occupied the proper station of the United States Marshal, thus giving the court an entirely Mormon aspect, with Mr. Burr as the only Gentile within the bar. The journal of the preceding day was then read. Finding that it recorded the court as adjourned "until to-morrow," Mr. Burr asked if the record was correct. Judge Stiles replied that the clerk had misunderstood his order, and that, instead of adjourning the court sine die, he should have adjourned it until the next morning—that he had adjourned the court "sine die" only as related to United States business, and that it was still in session on Territorial business. He then remarked, that, as the Legislature was a creature of the same power as that which created the court, they were coordinate; and that in all the cases to be tried before him he should be governed by the laws of the Territory in preference to all others, and that he would have recourse to other laws only when the enactments of the Territorial Legislature could not be made to apply to the case.

Mr. Burr then asked him if he understood him to say that he would be guided by the laws of the Territory in preference to the laws of the United States. Before any reply could be made, an attorney named Ferguson jumped up and made a most violent and abusive attack upon Mr. Burr, exhausting even the stock of Mormon billingsgate in his malignant tirade. He then turned to the Judge, and told him if he dared to decide against their laws he could sit on that bench no longer, and that the court-room would be cleared "in a-d-d quick!" The District Attorney followed in a violent harangue, in which he accused Mr. Burr of trying to set aside the Mormon laws, and said that the Mormons had submitted to Gentile interference long enough, that they were now going to have their own way, and had good authority for what they did, as well as safe backings. The room was filled at the time with armed ruffians, who constituted the "backers" alluded to. As soon as Mr. Burr and Mr. T. S. Williams got up to reply to the Territorial Marshal ordered them peremptorily to stop; and immediately the whole audience sprang to their feet, and the Danite murderers, who filled the court, threw off their coats, brandished their knives and revolvers, and created so great confusion that the Judge was obliged to adjourn the court at once.

The next morning, which was Saturday, the court opened amid intense excitement. The whole Mormon populace were armed, and had been inflamed to such a degree by the incendiary speeches of Ferguson, Stout, and others that the least pretence would have been availed of to massacre every Gentile in the place. The names of Messrs. Burr and Williams were stricken from the list of attorneys, and the court immediately adjourned sine die. Thus closed the last term of the United States Court that can ever be held in this Territory until the Government establishes its supremacy by a vigorous exertion of physical force. What a disgraceful spectacle is here presented to the world! A judge, bearing the sacred emblem, laid upon his shoulders by the Government of the United States, in well-founded fear for his life is compelled to yield to the will of a frenzied and blood-thirsty rabble; the United States Court is dissolved and dispersed by a mob of armed desperadoes; an immense territory is left defenceless, lawless, and subject to the caprices of a cruel and vindictive tyrant; and American citizens, in the very heart of their own country, are left as entirely unprotected as though in the power of savage tribes, and in hourly danger of being massacred.

There can be no doubt that Ferguson, Stout, and their Danite allies were prompted to the conduct thus related by Brigham Young—for when Judge Stiles went to the latter as Governor, and asked him if he would sustain him in the execution of his duties and the enforcement of the laws he replied that he would not interfere, and would "hold the boys back no longer," but was going to let them have their own way, for the court had given him too much trouble already. Sullen threats of bloody vengeance against the United States Surveyor General and the Indian Agents (Messrs. Burr and Hurt) are heard all over the city. In one of the ward meetings last night it was proposed by the notorious Ferguson to seize the former and ride him on a rail, until he should be permanently pinned in a painful and humiliating manner. The fiendish proposition was acceded to with a prolonged and universal "Amen!" But this letter is already so long that I must defer other interesting facts for another chapter.

In Litchfield county, Conn., ice formed on Sunday night last to the thickness of a sixteenth of an inch.

A SINGULAR PETITION.—Some of our older readers will remember the "rotten borough system" of representation which at one time prevailed in Great Britain; and all are familiar with the charges that have so often been made against the large landholders of England of requiring their tenants and dependents to vote for representatives in Parliament according to the landlord's wishes. The impression has prevailed, however, to a great extent that this kind of feudal and aristocratic tyranny had become nearly if not totally extinct. A recent event—so recent indeed as the late election—shows that this impression is not well grounded, and we doubt whether the most feudal days of Great Britain could produce a correspondence equal to the following between the tenants of the manor of Freemore and the Marquis of Waterford, the owner of the estate:

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford:
The petition of the undersigned tenants on the manor of Freemore, in the county of Londonderry, humbly sheweth—
That your tenants are greatly attached to your lordship and your lordship's family, and that their conduct has always shown such feelings to exist on their part.

That they are inclined to believe your lordship is also warmly attached to the tenantry on your lordship's estate, and that you respect their feelings and conscientious convictions; that acting under that belief, they respectfully approach your lordship to request you will be graciously pleased to permit them, at the approaching election, to record their votes according to the dictates of their consciences; and that you will give directions to your agent and representative here to protect them in the religious and faithful exercise of their electoral rights. Several landlords in this county have already done so.

This favor being so reasonable a request on their part, your tenants do not anticipate a refusal, and have nominated Messrs. C. & Co., a deputation to wait on your lordship, and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ASHBROOK, April 3, 1887.

Sir: I am directed by the Marquis of Waterford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with a memorial from some of his tenants in this county, and to say that he would wish them to vote for Mr. Clark and Sir H. Bruce at the coming election.

Yours, faithfully,

Rev. N. M. Brown. J. B. BERESFORD.

MISS KISSAM RECOVERED.—HER EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY TO BOSTON WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ETHER.—A Miss Kissam, a pupil at Miss Adrien's seminary, Jamaica, Long Island, left the institution last Monday for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. The dentist to whom she applied advised her to inhale ether, with the intention of lessening the pain. After the ether was administered, the girl remembered nothing more until she found herself on board of one of the Norwich boats on her way to Boston. She was surprised, but was still too much under the influence of the drug to make known her situation, although she attracted the attention of Conductor Eaton, and he offered his services, which were gratefully accepted. A number of other gentlemen also proffered their attentions, but she appeared indifferent, and at last was left to herself.

When Miss Kissam arrived in Boston she was possessed with the idea of reaching some village where she imagined she would be more secure than in the city. She had in a manner recovered her senses, although still faint and bewildered. She entered a carriage and was taken to the Chelsea ferry, which she crossed, and after wandering around the streets of the new city for a short period, applied to the Chelsea House for lodgings and refreshments. She must by this time have fully recovered her senses, for she had an interview with the landlady, told her of her singular story, and, as she had the appearance of an innocent girl, it was readily believed. She was provided with everything that she needed, and, after partaking of refreshments, wrote to her father and mother, quite wealthy people, residing at Rushville, Long Island. The former's name is Philip P. Kissam, and as soon as he heard of his daughter's mysterious disappearance he offered a reward through the New York papers for her recovery.

She has since been taken care of by friends, and is now stopping at one of our public houses. Her parents are expected to arrive to-day, and, no doubt, the meeting will be a joyful one, and there have been so many young ladies murdered and abducted in New York State recently that it is possible they never anticipated beholding her alive.

We learn that when Miss Kissam applied for a ticket in New York she handed a porte-monnaie to the agent, without speaking. He asked her if she wished to go to Boston, and she answered "yes," although it is probable she would have replied the same had he said Baltimore. The agent was surprised, but helped himself to the price of a passage and returned the balance of her money. Her story is a singular one, and will be the means of teaching many to go in pairs when about to submit their mouths to the care of a dentist and an inhalation of ether.—Boston Herald, May 15.

Entry of the Great American Circus into Liverpool. Yesterday, from an early hour, the streets of Liverpool were thronged with thousands of persons anxious to witness the public entry into the town of Messrs. Howe and Cushing's Great American Circus, announced some days past to take place. The procession started from the Old Swan about eleven o'clock, and drove along Castle street and past the Exchange at two o'clock, headed by an immense and highly-decorated vehicle, drawn by "team" of forty splendid cream-colored horses, the ladies and gentlemen of the company following in phaetons and other vehicles, constructed in that peculiarly light and graceful style for which the American vehicles are famous. A striking feature in the cavalcade was a sort of hut or wigwag, drawn on wheels and covered on the outside with emblems of Indian life and warfare. The Indians, who form part of the troupe, did not, however, appear, to the evident disappointment of the majority of the spectators, who appeared to expect a sort of extempore hunt as a part of the display. The forty horses were harnessed four abreast, but in the neighborhood of the Exchange the crowds were so dense that the procession had a difficulty in making a way through.

New Method of Lighting up.—The New York Times says a remarkable application of science to the domestic purposes of life will be made in a few days, at one of the most popular theaters of that city. It is intended to light up the innumerable burners before and behind the scenes by electricity. Instead of a clumsy gas man staggering beneath the weight of a long pole and a taper, two wires will be tacked and instantly every light in the house will be illuminated. The effect is in the highest degree startling and beautiful, and the process by which it is produced will doubtless come into general use. The lighting of public buildings as at present conducted, is a slow and troublesome job. After the introduction of electricity it will be effected with the rapidity of thought.

Way Down in Maine.—A writer, speaking of the population, &c., of Aroostook county, says that their productions are barley, oats, onions, and children, the last of which they raise without trouble; indeed, in this respect, they may safely challenge comparison. One woman in Green river is the mother of twenty-six, the youngest being fifty-three years younger than the mother. Another married at fourteen, and is the mother of twenty-two children; and to find women with more children than they have been married years is too common to excite attention.

DIED.

At New Orleans, on the 11th of May, 1887, ANNA MARIA MARSHALL, wife of J. C. Denis, of that city.
In St. Louis, of measles, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., Wm. Blake, only son of Jesse W. and Maria Benson, aged one year, eight months, and seven days.
On the 9th of May, in Boone county, Mo., Mr. ANDREW HALL, in the 81st year of his age, formerly of Lincoln co., Ky.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using of BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&b&d&w&j&w

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!
BEWARE OF A LOW RYR, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURGH and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and as LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Office on Third Street, opposite the Post-office.
W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

MONEY FOUND.

THIS is to notify all persons whom it may concern that information has been communicated to me by a man, king known the fact that, on the 18th day of April, 1887, a CLOAK-BAG was found in Montreal, Canada, containing several thousand dollars, and the supposed property of some American citizen. The possessor of said money is desirous to restore it to the proper owner, and this notice is issued to attain that end.

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 16, 1887. m16 j&b10

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

MRS. A. JONES, 108 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Would respectfully invite a particular examination of the styles of hats and bonnets, in the vicinity of her Spring and Summer selections of fine

Parisian Millinery Goods,

also to her regular Spring issue of LADIES' DRESS HATS, modified and corrected from the prevailing styles of the principal capitals, which she feels assured cannot be excelled for beauty of material and elegance of design, having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to secure a selection which will gratify the most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. al j&b&d&w&j&w MRS. A. JONES

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price. Office also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets. m16 j&b10m JOS. ROBB.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last twenty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other eruptions growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Structures of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on the same symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMI-NAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive action of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. al j&b10m

A New Book on Slavery.

THE CHAINS OF SLAVERY, by Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D., of Norfolk, Va. Price 65 cents. Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, m16 j&b Third street, near Market.

THIRD IMPORTATION

Of New and Fashionable SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT THE HOUSE OF

C. DUVALL & CO., Late Bent & Duvall, Main st., between Second and Third. JUST received by express: New style Rich Silk Robes; Rich Silk Grenadine do; Rich Bercege do; Rich Grandiose Mousseline do; Rich French Lawns and Jaconets; Rich French and English Chintzes; India Wash Silks and Foulard Silks; New style "Coco" do; Misses' and Ladies' Hosiery; Alexandre's celebrated Kid Gloves; 8-4 white Bercege; 8-4 white Bercege, &c.

We are in daily receipt of rich goods, which we offer very low. C. DUVALL & CO., 455 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOS.

The two Grand Piano Fortes furnished expressly for Thalberg's use in this city, and used by him at his recent concerts, are now on exhibition at our warehouses, and for sale at the Boston factory price. The special attention of the public is invited to these magnificent instruments. TRIPP & CRAGG, 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Sole agents for Chickering & Son's Grand and Square Pianos.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S DRESS HATS, of their own manufacture, of Mole-skin, dress, beaver, pearl, and black Cashmere. A fine assortment on hand and ready for their sales this morning. m16 j&b

Elegant Jewellery.

CORAL GOODS, of the richest variety; GARNET AND PEARL; DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELLERY, of every variety; All which will be sold at low prices as any house in the city. We would say to all who are in search of Fashionable Jewellery, that we have the best selection, and it will repay any one to call and examine. m16 j&b JOHN KITTIS & CO., Main st.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MARTIN & PENTON

96 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. HAVE now a complete assortment of all kinds of desirable Goods, which they offer at very low prices—

Splendid Chantilly Mantles; Choice French and English Dress Goods; Choice Fichus do; Brown, green, and blue Tissue for Vests; Black Crapes; Organza and Lawns; Berceges and Tissues; Robes of every kind; Silk Mitts, long and short; Kid Gloves, all sizes; Servants' Goods of all kinds; Mourning Goods; Hoop Skirts; Hosiery; Parasols and Fans; Allendale and Martindale Quilts; Jaconet and Bleached Cotton; Fancy Silks at reduced prices.

A few more sets received, which we can recommend. Colored Furniture Dimity; Mourning Mantles.

We invite the attention of purchasers to an inspection of our stock. m16 j&b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CHILDREN'S STRAW

GOODS of the latest styles just received and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. m16 j&b

LADIES' FINE, PHILADELPHIA

GOODS of the latest styles just received and for sale at m16 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

MISSIE'S LASTING GAITERS AND KID

Boots with heels received at m16 j&b OWEN & WOOD'S.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.—Padlock & Co., of Cincinnati, who issue a very valuable "Bank Mirror," have published a large pamphlet which is a sure criterion for the detection of counterfeit money. It is illustrated with specimens of the majority of spurious notes now in circulation, with such explanations as that those least experienced may easily detect a counterfeit bill. We regard this publication as of the very greatest value to our business men. The same firm also publish a chart illustrating the different coins of the world with their value in our decimals attached. Terms—\$2 semi-monthly, \$1 50 monthly.

We cheerfully commend these works to our citizens. m20 j&b6

We would invite the special attention of persons, especially ladies, in want of the richest and newest styles of fancy dress goods and the best brands of staple goods to the stock at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets. At this house can be found styles of goods not to be found in any other house in the market, which in point of beauty and elegance cannot be excelled. Ladies visiting our city will find it greatly to their advantage to give this house a call and examine the various kinds of goods before making their purchases. His stock of silk and lace mantillas is the largest in the city, embracing a variety of new and desirable styles. His stock of silks, berege and grenadine robes, embroideries, and lace goods cannot be excelled by any Western house. He has also a large and well selected stock of cottonades, heavy cotton drills, plaid cottons, osanburgs, &c., for servants. Call and examine the stock of this house before you make your purchases, and we feel sure in saying that you will be convinced that this is the house to buy good and cheap goods.

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

apr 7 j&b

AN OLD SOLDIER'S EVIDENCE.—John Hammond, of Newport, Ky., a soldier of 1812, says he has suffered for seven years with Rheumatism and has never found anything to afford him as much relief as Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, and adds he would not be without it if it cost ten dollars per bottle.

Four bottles of the genuine Oriental Life Liniment are sold at 96 Third street for one dollar, and each purchaser receives a free gift as soon as the purchase is made, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. The gifts are new and desirable, and consist of fine gold and silver watches, gold pencils, ear-rings, breast-pins, finger-rings, pocket-knives, work-boxes, &c. Remember the place, 96 Third street, near the post office, Louisville, Ky. ap28 j&b&d&w

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Dependence, Constipation, Bilious and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared strictly in accordance with the principles of the celebrated Boerhave, and is in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here at that time over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its tried and wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy any of these until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

Sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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Pharmacologists and Chemists,

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For sale by W. SPRINGER & BRO., Market st., bet. Third and Fourth streets, BELLEVILLE, TALLBOTTS & CO., 453 Market st., near Fourth, and by all Druggists. m16 j&b&d&w&j&w

EVENING BULLETIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS AT THE COURT HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

Pursuant to the calls in the newspapers of the city a meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house last night, to take into consideration the riotous proceedings of Thursday last.

Andrew Monroe, Esq., was called to the chair, and Blanton Duncan, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

A motion to adjourn until Thursday evening was voted down.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on Resolutions: F. Wright, Dr. U. E. Ewing, E. S. Craig, Col. Thos. M. Hicks, Major James G. Bales, James Bridgeford, Thos. Shanks, Blanton Duncan, and Col. Robert K. White.

The following communication from the Mayor was read to the meeting:

MAYOR'S RESIDENCE,
Louisville, May 19th, 1857.

Fellow-Citizens: Having seen by the daily papers that you hold a meeting at the court-house to-night upon the matters of the violence and riot of Thursday last, I send you this note to express my regret that I am unable to be with you in person to testify my hearty co-operation with the purposes you have in view, the restoration of order, and of the supremacy of law in the minds of ourselves and in those of our neighbors. The wound I then received is nothing to the stain upon the good name of the city given on that night. Better had lives been lost in a lawful cause, and in a lawful way, than the law itself had been so trampled under foot, not by our citizens seeking vengeance real or supposed, done to them in Louisville, but by the county people seeking vengeance against county slaves for violence done by them in a county neighborhood; slaves too that had been in the hands of the injured friends of those they had slain; slaves who by those friends were surrendered to due course of law. The law had its due course on them, and by it the wretched negroes were acquitted. Those friends then changed their minds and forced the slaves from the law and its verdict to their vengeance and its bloody sentence. To do this the sympathies of our citizens were excited, and they enlisted in rebellion against the law and the few faithful officers their authority had appointed to guard and protect it. I am sure that had our people reflected upon the facts as they existed then, and the real nature of the trust confided to their city authorities, as they doubtless do now, they would not have embarked in the murderous proceedings of Thursday night, nor have threatened their officers with a terrible death at the mouth of the cannon, for seeking to defend their honor and the fair fame of the city from insult and injury.

The sober second thought will set this matter right in the popular mind. While the bad acts, even of bad men, are to be repressed, remember in your resolutions and determinations on this occasion to aim at the restoration of our offending people to their own good opinion, and to confidence in the law and its officers, and help them thereby to be hereafter guided by their own enlightened reason, and not by the passions, the hatreds, or unlawful desires of others for personal vengeance, however just in itself that vengeance may appear to be.

It is a melancholy fact, that neglect or abuse of the law, even before the eyes of the people, has crept into all the departments of our government. Usurpations on the one hand and failure to obey law on the other, by officers in legislative as well as in executive places, have in many instances wearied the patience of the people; and when they have complained against these evils and felt the effects of others, they have often heard the law reviled and abused by the very men charged to make it right, and by others charged to preserve and defend it, until all sense of its obligation is fast fading from the growing popular mind, while the old is yielding to a like demoralization. In your deliberations to-night, allow me to admonish you to take such steps as shall restore fidelity and impartiality to officers of the law, high and low, that will induce them to set an example of respect for, and submission to, the law; and then rest assured that the people will be honest in their intentions when acting without other than truthful influences, will cheerfully follow their example. Let your resolutions look into all the departments of your government, require honest obedience there, and you will find as the law rights up in the minds of its officers and teachers, it will recover its erect position in the minds of the people.

With my best wishes for the success of all your well meant efforts, I am truly your friend and fellow citizen,
W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted with only three dissenting voices:

Resolved, That true republicanism is based upon faithful obedience to the constitution and laws lawfully established and enacted, and, in the language of our constitution, "that absolute, arbitrary power over the lives, liberty, and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic—not even in the largest majority."

Resolved, That resistance to or disregard of the laws or any attempt to remedy their enforcement by mobs or mob violence, is, under any and all circumstances, wholly unjustifiable and destructive of the best interests of the people, and by confining men and educating boys in the exercise of deeds of lawlessness and blood.

Resolved, That all the good people of Louisville hold the mob of Thursday, the 14th of May, 1857, its abettors and acts, in horror and detestation, and that they will at any and all times, when called on, render such assistance to the constituted authorities as may be necessary to prevent the happening of such wicked and deplorable occurrences in future.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the authorities, who reasonably warned or aware of the probable uprising of mobs, to use all lawful and proper means for its effectual dispersion and suppression, and that they are to be held to a strict and faithful performance of this duty, a neglect of which is a forfeiture of public confidence.

Resolved, That the Courts, City Council, and Executive officers, in ferreting out and bringing to punishment those guilty, in whatever measure, of offense, directly or indirectly, of any participation in or encouragement of the proceedings of any mob, will be aided and sustained by all good citizens.

Resolved, That we do not believe the citizens of Louisville are the responsible authors of this outrage, but that a number of persons from Bullitt and Jefferson counties, aided and countenanced by a very few of our citizens, have acted in defiance of the law; have sullied the honor of Kentucky and the fair name of our city.

Resolved, That the acrimonious discussion of the origin of previous mobs has been decidedly injurious to the interests of Louisville, and it is the sense of this meeting, that such discussions in future will only be calculated to do us injury; and that the editors who hereafter shall deviate from the express wish of this meeting upon that subject, shall be considered in the light of enemies to our interests.

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of volunteer companies, who will aid the authorities in successfully suppressing any outbreak of a similar character.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

CONCENTRATED FOOD.—We hear that the proper authority of the War Department has ordered 150,000 rations of dissectioned vegetables, put up by the house of Cholli & Co., Paris. This new description of food for the Army of the United States is to be used upon the plains. It is for making soup, and has been adopted for the English, French, and Sardinian armies. The cost at which it is to be delivered at our Army depots on the Atlantic coast, is about one and a half cents per ration. It is said that a cubic yard of the preparation is sufficient to make a plate of excellent, most palatable and nutritious soup, around, for 25,000 men! As the preparation is now an experiment, having for a considerable time been in use in the armies and navies of Europe, it is very certain that its introduction into the military service of the United States is to prove a great economy, if but in the way of the cost of transportation on the plains, as well as an improvement in the style of the American service ration.

THE LATE GEORGE STEERS.—We regret to hear that this distinguished and successful American Artizan has left his family utterly penniless. Few others of his age, even with ten-fold his advantages, have earned for his country so much substantial mechanical fame.—*Wash. Star, of Friday.*

[From the New York Ledger.]

LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea,
When friends are long away,
So Heaven, where friends are thither gone,
Draws nearer from the sky.
And as those lands the dower grow,
When friends are long away,
So Heaven itself, through loved ones dead,
Grows dearer day by day.
Heaven is not far from those who see
With the pure spirit's sight,
But near, and in the very hearts
Of those who see aright.

C. D. STUART.

THE ISLAND PRINCESS.

A Romance of the Old and New World.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife,"
"The Missing Bride," "Retribution," etc.

CHAPTER I.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

It was the first of May, the marriage day of the Viscount Montessor of Montessor Castle, Dorsetshire, and Estelle, only daughter and heiress of Sir Parke Morelle, Hyde Hall, Devonshire.

A glorious morning! the cloudless, blue sky smiled down upon the green hills and dewy dales and deep woods of Devon; and the park around the Hall was all alive and musical, with the joyous songs of birds, and the merry laughter of young men and maidens gathering to celebrate their May day festival, and to do honor to the marriage of their landlord's daughter.

The elm-shaded, winding avenue that led from the highway to the house was arched at each terminus by a mammoth wreath of flowers, and many were the carriages that passed under them, on their way to assist at the wedding; and these contained only the bridesmaids and the nearest friends and relatives of the family, whose relationship or position gave them the right to attend the bride to church, for a still more numerous party had been invited to meet her at the altar. The villagers and tenants grouped about the shade of the great old trees, or wandering over the greenward on either side the avenue, watched these equipages as they rolled on, commenting as usual on such occasions.

"Oh, dear me! the weddingers won't pass till nearly twelve; and here we are to wait two mortal hours!" said a young girl to the game-keeper.

"Hush! my darling, look, here comes his Lordship's carriage itself, just as sure as you're the prettiest lass in the country!"

It was Lord Montessor's carriage. Early that morning the affianced bride had been put in his hands summoning him to a private conference with her at the Hall, before they should proceed to the church. Surprised and filled with vague uneasiness, his lordship lost no time in obeying the behest.

Within the most secluded of her suite of richly furnished apartments at the old Hall, half buried in the depths of a cushioned chair, reclined the bride expectant, in bridal array.

She was alone, her attendants having, by her own desire, withdrawn.

Estelle Morelle—or "la belle Estelle,"—"Beautiful Stella,"—"the Midnight Star"—for her splendid dark beauty, she was poetically named—was at this time twenty-five years of age, and more lovely than a poet's or an artist's ideal. Her form was of medium height, and very slender, though well-rounded, with a graceful head, over which fell rich masses of jet-black silken ringlets, shading a face of pure, pale olive complexion with large mournful dark eyes, habitually veiled by the long, drooping lashes, and delicate, though full, curved lips, ever patiently closed as in silent resignation. The prevailing expression of her dark, brilliant countenance was a profusion of melancholy.

The announcement of Miss Morelle's approaching marriage with the Viscount Montessor had created a profound sensation in the fashionable and aristocratic circles. A peerless beauty, the only child and heiress of the oldest, wealthiest, and haughtiest baronet in the West of England, her heart had been as much the object of aspiration to the youthful and ardent, as her hand and fortune had been the end of desire to the mercenary and ambitious.

At the early age of seven years, Estelle had been placed at one of the first-class female institutions of learning at Paris, then as now considered among the very best of the kind in the world, and there had been left to remain until her sixteenth year, when the sudden and calamitous breaking up of the institution, and her own severe illness, had occasioned her removal. That illness had been attended with marked changes in the constitution and temperament of the young girl.

Estelle, previously the most careless, light-hearted, and capricious of children, left her chamber of convalescence a subdued, thoughtful, melancholy woman! The laughing lips of girlhood closed in patient sadness; the sparkling eyes sheathed their beams under long, shadowy lashes, now seldom lifted; the silvery, elastic voice, sank into deep and thrilling tones; the free, glad motions were measured and controlled.

She never entered another school, but completed her education under the best masters, at home. To dissipate what was considered a transient melancholy, her parents traveled with her over Europe, pausing at each capital and chief town, to show her all that was interesting and instructive. But though their daughter repaid their attentions with the sweetest gratitude, and obeyed them with the gentlest docility, she showed no interest in the passing scenes. And though everywhere her extreme beauty and sweetness of disposition, not less than her fortune and position, drew around her many friends and admirers, Estelle remained alone in her isolated thoughts and feelings. Every most distinguished physician in Europe had been consulted upon her case, and the result of their wisdom was a decision that this melancholy was not the effect of ill health, still less of secret sorrow, but that it was a constitutional phase that would probably pass away with maturing years.

They returned to England, presented their daughter at court, and introduced her into all the gaieties of fashionable life. But with no happy effect upon the spirits of Estelle, who remained profoundly unmoved amid the *clat* that greeted her *debut*. Her picturesque beauty was the theme of all tongues; her mournful glance was fascinating; her deep tones thrilling—her touch magnetic; all felt her power, yet she who could move all others remained unimpressed. She who sought no conquests, for that very reason perhaps, made many. A peer and two commoners, in succession, laid their fortunes at her feet, and were in turn kindly and firmly rejected.

So passed her first season in London, at the close of which her parents took her down to their seat in Devonshire. Here, in her thoughtful, quiet, unostentatious manner, she engaged in works of benevolence among the villagers and the tenantry. And her father, hoping much from this employment, gave her full liberty of action, and smiled to see that she seemed less pensive than before.

At the beginning of the parliamentary term, the family went up to London.

And it was here in her second season in town that Estelle formed the acquaintance of Lord Montessor, a young nobleman but lately acceded to his titles and estates, but already known as a man of the most high-toned moral and intellectual excellence, as a righteous, as well as a rising statesman, and as one, who in the event of a change of ministry would be likely to fill a high official position in His Majesty's cabinet. Aside from the glare of rank and wealth and power, Charles Montessor was a glorious specimen of the Creator's workmanship. Above the average standard of height among his countrymen, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with a noble head, and a face full of wisdom and goodness, his appearance truly indicated the warm benevolence, clear intelligence, and pure spirit of the man. His presence soon inspired Estelle with a faith she had not been able to feel in any other that approached her. He drew nearer to her than any other had been permitted to come; he crossed the magic circle of her isolation, and conversed with her as no other had been allowed to do. The world looked and said that the beautiful Stella had at last met her master and was conquered.

At this stage of affairs, the parliamentary term being over, Sir Parke Morelle and his family left London for Hyde Hall.

Lord Montessor asked and received permission to follow them, and in less than a month availed himself of the privilege to do so. Thus it was in the home of her ancestors, after having obtained the cordial sanction of her parents, and believing himself secure of the affections of their daughter, Lord Montessor offered his heart and hand to the lovely Estelle, and was to his profound astonishment instantly and firmly rejected! In thus rejecting his suit she wept long and bitterly, praying his forgiveness that the happiness she had experienced and exhibited in his society should have betrayed him into making this declaration, and beseeching him never to renew his suit, but to leave and forget her. There was something in the tone of her refusal which confirmed and deepened his previous conviction that, even in rejecting him, she loved him! But with his high-toned sentiments he would not in the least degree presume upon that knowledge. Taking her hand with deferential tenderness, he said:

"Stella! a man never but once, in his whole existence, loves a woman as I love you. I will not inquire the cause of the rejection, which you have certainly a right to make without assigning any reason for the act. And, after having received this repulse, I may not in honor distress you by a renewal of my suit. But this, in parting, I must say to you—that, though I go hence, I shall not go out of the reach of your friends; I shall never address another woman; so if ever in the course of future weeks or months or years, however long, you may think proper to review the decision of this evening, Stella, I implore you to let me know! Write but one word, 'Come,' and I will return to lay an unchanged heart at your feet!"

Estelle was weeping too bitterly to reply. "Stella! will you promise me to do this?" "Lord Montessor, best and dearest friend! do not seek to bind yourself to one who can give you nothing in return! Try to think of the melancholy girl you have pitied and loved—only as a shadow that fell for a moment across the sunshine of your path, and then passed away forever!—and so forget her!" "Stella! I have pledged my honor never to renew this suit, unless you reverse in my favor the sentence you have pronounced upon it; but, inspired by the deep and deathless love I bear you, and hoping against hope, I feel impelled to implore before leaving you, that, in the event of a favorable change of sentiment or purpose towards me, you will not hesitate to give me leave to return. Stella, will you promise me so much as that?"

"Noblest friend that I have in the world! how gladly would I promise, but I most not, Montessor. Were I to do so, you would feel bound to wait the changes of my mood, and so, for a most undeserving love, might miss, in some noble woman's affections, the happiness in store for you!"

"Stella! will you raise your sweet, mournful eyes to mine, one moment, that you may read my soul while I speak?" Estelle lifted her dark orbs to meet the clear, pure, blue eyes bent with so much love and candor upon hers, and read the deep unchanging truth of the constancy of his soul as he said—

"Stella, in the presence of the heart-searching God who sees and hears me, I assure you that I shall never love another woman as I love you, and therefore, of course, can never wed another; so that whether you give me this slightest hope or not, I am equally and forever bound! Will you promise, Stella? Remember, it is only to let me know in case of a change in your sentiments."

For an instant the light of an unutterable love and joy broke on her beautiful, dark face, and her smiling lips parted to speak, when, as if a sudden memory and warning had gripped her very heart, she uttered a low, sharp cry, turned paler than before, and then said—

"No! no! my Lord! Stella cannot even give you that! She is poorer than the poorest in gifts to you! She can only pray that you may forget her and be happy."

He looked profoundly disappointed and troubled. But soon, mastering his despondency, he said hopefully—

"Well, dearest Stella, although you reject me without apparent reason, and refuse to give me the slightest promise or the most distant hope, yet I repeat—should you, in the long future, change your purpose, and write to me one word—'Come,' I will hasten to lay at your feet an unchanged heart! Good-bye! God be with you!" and raising her hand, he bowed over it, pressed it to his lips, turned, and left the room.

Some moments after, Lady Morelle, who came to see and congratulate her daughter on what she imagined to be the only possible result of the interview, found Estelle lying in a swoon upon the floor! It was followed by a long and terrible illness, terminating in a tedious protracted convalescence. The town season was at hand before Estelle was able to reenter society.

They went up to London, and once more the "star of beauty" arose upon its world. And though the cloud upon her life settled darker and heavier day by day, she was more followed, flattered, and courted than before.

Thus three years had passed away, when one morning, while the family, then occupying their town house in Berkeley Square, were seated at a late breakfast, and Sir Parke was engaged in reading aloud from the *London Times* an account of the *saving of the French ship Le Duc d'Angouleme*, wrecked off the coast of Algiers, Estelle uttered a low cry and sank fainting from her seat.

This attack was not, as the other had been, followed by illness; on the contrary, from that day, the cloud seemed lifted from her head, and even those who had most admired her face in its shadow were enchanted to see how brilliant was her beauty in its sunshine! Her health and spirits daily improved, and in the midst of all this flowing tide of new life, Estelle astonished her friends by suddenly, in the height of the London season, retiring to her father's country seat, where she remained in strict seclusion from the world for eighteen months.

At the end of this period, Lord Montessor, who had never left England, or lost trace of his beloved Stella, and who was now staying at his castle in Dorsetshire, was one day seated at breakfast when the morning mail was brought him. Among a score of letters the first that attracted his attention was a dainty white envelope superscribed in a delicate handwriting. He took it up first and opened it—it contained but one word—"Come."

The light of an ineffable joy broke over his face! Oh! he had waited, patiently, hopefully, years, for that word, and at last he received it! Thanks to heaven, he had not instead of that pushing all the other letters unopened aside he sprang up, rang for his valet, and ordered his valise packed and horses put to the carriage.

In twenty more minutes he had reached the railway station just as the cars were about to start, and in three hours he was at Hyde Hall and standing in the presence of Estelle!—she looking so beautiful and happy!

With the old chivalric enthusiasm of devotion, he dropped at once upon his knees, and raised her hand to his, saying—

"For four years I have hoped and waited for one word from you, and at last, beloved, you have written—'Come,' and I am at your feet, as I said, with an unchanged heart!"

"But I," she said, deeply blushing, while she held both hands to raise him, "I, my Lord, have not an unchanged heart! for longer than four years I have loved you more than woman's tongue may tell—and never more than at the hour in which we bade farewell, as I thought forever!"

"I know it, beloved! know it then! I know it all! I never doubted it! Could I be deceived in the dear heart of the woman I loved! No! and that was the secret of my patience!" he replied, taking his seat on the sofa by her side.

"And yet you never inquired and do not even now inquire, why, without explanation and without hope, I sent you from my presence, and why now, without apparent reason, I summon you back!" she said, as a shade of the old sadness fell upon her beautiful face.

"Your motives, dearest, were and are your own. Not until your spirit moves you to do so, shall you give them to me! I have full confidence in you, beautiful Stella!"

"Sweet enthusiast! moderate your aspirations, or the world and its people will disappoint you! Be not an idolator; worship only God, my Stella!"

Such was their meeting!

Yet, occasionally, throughout the interview, a sudden shadow like the recurrence of a painful thought, would fall upon her bright face, and then pass as it came.

They were engaged, and within a few days the marriage was announced to take place on the first of May.

It was observed by the nearest friends of the bride, that from the day of her betrothal, her spirits had been marked by the strangest fluctuations. Sometimes with her beautiful dark face illumined with a deep, still, almost religious joy, she moved about, as it were, on "winged feet," or sat brooding in a happy trance. At other times she fell into a deep gloom and anxiety, as inexplicable as it was alarming to her friends, who greatly feared her relapse into the deep melancholy that had so long overshadowed her, and that they had grown to dread as a serious constitutional malady. But they hoped everything from her approaching marriage with the man she loved. Lord Montessor observed with deepest interest the uncertain moods of his betrothed; but with the high-toned sentiments that distinguished him, refrained from inquiring, and awaited her voluntary revelations.

At last the first of May, the marriage day, upon which I have presented the parties to the reader, arrived, and all the *haut ton*, as I said, were gathered at the Hall or at the Church to do honor to the solemnities.

And the expectant bride, in her bridal robe and veil, waited within her boudoir the arrival of the bridegroom, whom she had summoned to a private interview before they should proceed to the church. She had not long to wait. He who quickly responded to her slightest intimation, immediately obeyed her call.

Yet when she heard his firm elastic step approaching—

"Now God have mercy on me!" she prayed, and covered her face with her hands.

He entered, unannounced, and saying, "My beautiful Stella! I am here, you perceive, by your commands!"

She dropped her hands, and revealing a face pale with misery, spoke in a thrilling, deep, impassioned tone—

"You are here by my supplication, my lord! I have no right to command."

"We will waive that! What is your will, my dearest Stella?"

"My prayer, my lord, is, first, for your forgiveness."

"Forgiveness? my Stella!"

"Ay, my dear lord! you see before you a penitent and a supplicant, who may soon be something far more wretched!"

"My Stella! what mean you?"

"Come to the window, Lord Montessor!" she said, rising and preceding him. "Look out, she continued, putting aside the rose-colored hangings, and revealing a view of the park below, alive with its restless multitude. 'What are all these people waiting for, my lord?'"

"What are they waiting for, my Stella? for that for which I also wait, with how much more impatience! He answered, while a deep flush of love and joy, for an instant, supplanted the anxiety on his face."

"They wait to see a bride pass, where a bride may never go!" she said, in a solemn voice.

"Stella! great Heaven! what say you?" he exclaimed, gazing on her with profound astonishment.

"That the bride they expect is unworthy to stand before God's holy altar beside Lord Montessor!"

"Unworthy, Stella! you!"

"Most unworthy, my lord!" she said, dropping her arms, and dropping her head in an attitude of the deepest misery. "I should have made this confession long ago, Lord Montessor; but I have deceived you—I have deceived you!"

"In what respect, Stella? My God! It cannot be! No, it cannot be! that while betrothed to me, you do not love me!"

"Not love you! Oh! my dear lord!" she murmured in a voice of thrilling tenderness that carried conviction of her truth to his deepest heart.

"What mean you then, dearest one? if indeed you return my deep love?"

"Oh! I do, I do, Montessor; whatever happens, wherever you go, take that assurance with you! I love you, my lord! shall ever love you, even though even after what I shall have told you, you repulse and hate me, and go to our friends and say—'That woman whom I was about to wed, is but a whitened sepulchre, whom I have proved, and whom I now reject—' and so leave me to the scorn of men, still I say—ever shall say—I love you, Lord Montessor! I love you, and the consciousness of being unworthy of your love is the bitterest element in my punishment."

She said, in a voice of such profound misery, that Lord Montessor could scarcely continue to believe her agitation unfounded or exaggerated. He dropped upon a seat, and sitting still and white as a carved image of stone, gazed upon her, waiting her further communications.

The above is all of this beautiful and highly interesting story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the New York Ledger of May 30, and in it is the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents. Fanny Fern writes only for the New York Ledger; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., writes only for it; Emerson Bennett writes only for it; and nearly all the eminent writers in the country, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth and Alice Carey, contribute regularly to its columns. Mrs. Southworth will write for no other paper hereafter. Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, prepares the Wit and Humor Department in the Ledger. It is mailed to subscribers at \$2 a year, or two copies for \$3. Address: Robert Bonner, publisher, 44 Ann st., New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

A correspondent of the London Times, over the signature of Henry Barber, thus tells how he was offered the degree of Doctor of Laws:

A few days ago I received a communication from "Clinton College, Arkansas," politely intimating that the Senate of that college had conferred upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. My correspondent further proceeded to inform me "that all those on whom the honorary degree of LL. D. is conferred shall pay only one-third of the usual matriculation fees, viz: 80, 100, and that he would feel obliged by my paying the same to Mr. Charles Simpson, whose address for a week would be at Mr. Maynard's, Earl's Court, Leicester square. I immediately communicated with some of the chief legal representatives of the United States, and find from their replies this morning that no such place as Clinton College is known to them; and that it is "only a link in the long chain of imposition" practiced upon aspirants to literary honors.

[Correspondence of the Daily Bee.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.
Henry Failures—Attempted Suicide.—There has been a series of very heavy failures within the last few days. They were those of Wm. Huntley, Sigourney & Co., dry goods dealers on Broadway, N. Y.; Sigourney & Clayton, Baltimore; and Sigourney & Henry, of this city—abilities \$250,000. It is rumored that they will go into bankruptcy, not being able to meet their liabilities. Mr. Sigourney has left his business in the hands of others—hence the failure.

It is said that Mr. S. made an attempt to commit suicide on learning of the proceedings of his partners, but was rescued from the water (where he had thrown himself in the North River, New York), by one of the harbor police, and taken insensible to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fillmore, on Fifth Avenue.

MARRIED.
On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. H. Bristol, Rev. Alex. McGowan, of the Louisville Conference, to Miss Mary S. Webster, of Taylor county, Ky.

OPERA-GLASSES for hire at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.
The money market continues very tight. Rates of exchange are as previously. It rained all day, which put a check to business.

In provisions, sales of 155 bbls mace pork at \$24, 50 casks shoulders at \$24 packed, 40 casks at 10c for shoulders, 12c for ribs, sides, and 13c for clear sides, packages extra 10 casks of ribs sides at 12c, packages extra, and 1,700 plain canned hams at 11c loose. Small sales of prime country keg lard at 14c.

Flour was held at \$7 25 for superfine, with only light sales; some sales of extra family at \$8; stock very tight. The mills have advanced the price of all descriptions of wheat to \$1 50. No large sales of corn heard of; it was selling from store at 81c and oats at 75c.

In the grocery market only very light sales. Some 10 hbls brown sugar sold at 11 1/2@12c, and 10 hbls Louisiana refined at 14c—an advance. Small sales of molasses at 68c for 70c bbls and 11c bbls, and of coffee at 11 1/2c for Rio, 12 1/2c for Laguira, and 16c for Java. A sale of 5 casks rice at 5 1/2c, and some were asking 6c.

Sales of 75 hbls tobacco—1 hbl scraps at \$6, 14 at \$7 10, 12 at \$8, 12 at \$8 50, 6 at \$9, 11 at \$10, 10 at 10 1/2, 6 at \$11, 11 at \$12, 9 at \$12 50, 8 at \$13, 12 at \$14, 14 at \$14, 4 at \$15, 15 at \$15, and 1 at \$16 50.

Whisky is dull, and we quote raw at 90c; rectified we quote at 20c.

Sales of hay from the wharf yesterday morning at \$36 50 ton.

Freights unchanged. Pork to New Orleans 55c and to way places 60c @ bbl; through pound freights 25c @ hundred.

CINCINNATI, May 19, P. M.

Flour very firm—sales of 800 bbls at \$6 90/87 for superfine and \$7 25 for extra. White wheat and rye is active—sales of 4,000 bush to arrive at \$1 25 and 500 bush on the spot at \$1 30. Sales of 1,000 bush heavy malt at \$2—Defender dull and unsettled—sales of 800 bbls at 20c and 412 bbls from store at 25c. Bacon active—sales of 200 hbls at 10c for shoulders and sides, 500 bbls of mace pork at Madison at \$23 75, city pork is held at \$23 50/24, no bulk pork on the market. Lined oil is dull—sales of 50 bbls at 90c/91c. Sales of 1,350 bush Kanawha salt at 20c. Groceries are firm.

NEW YORK, May 19, P. M.

Cotton buoyant—sales of 1,000 bales at an advance of 1/2c middling Orleans 14 1/2c and upland middling 13 1/2c. Flour firm—sales of 9,000 bbls. Wheat is heavy. Corn is firmer. Whisky declined 1/2c. Provisions are steady. Sugar firm. Rosin firm. Rice dull. Freights firmer. Stocks are dull.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19